

AQUEOUS HUMOUR FROM A DOG

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Signalment:

6 year-old, female neutered, Labrador cross dog.

Clinical history:

2-month history of blepharospasm and a red left eye (figure 1).

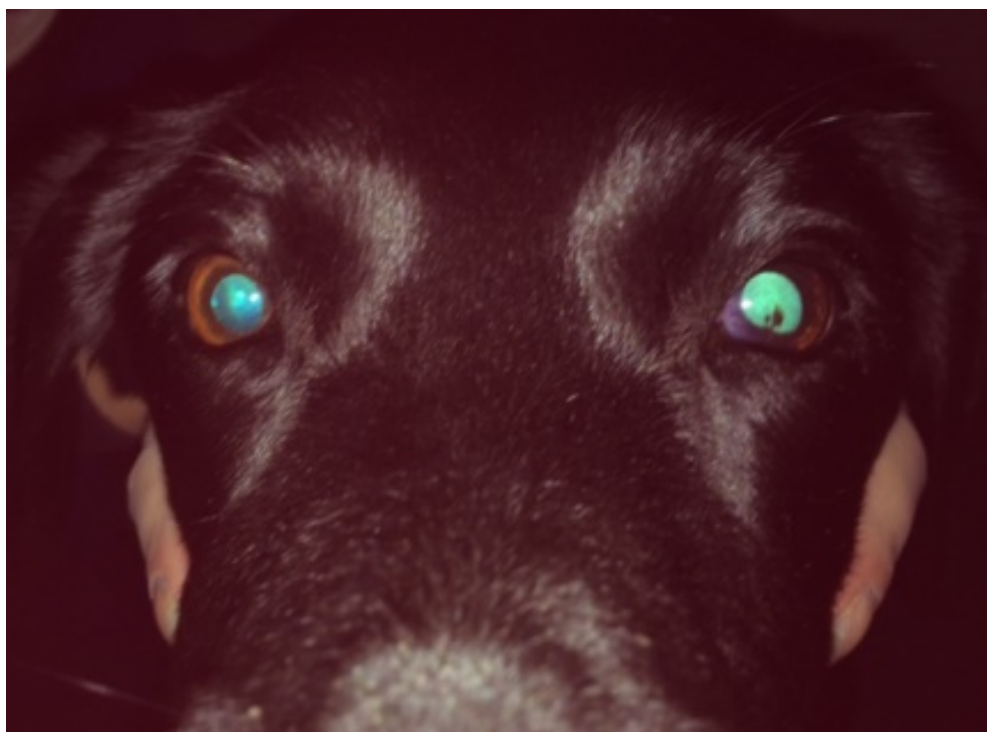


Figure 1 – Note abnormal pigmentation of the left iris.

Clinical findings:

General physical examination was unremarkable. No history of previous ocular problems.

Diagnostic procedures:

Visual responses and light reflexes including menace, dazzle and PLR's were considered within normal limits. Slit lamp biomicroscopy (Kowa SL-17) revealed episcleral congestion with distortion of the ventromedial pupil, dyscoria and increased iris pigmentation in the right eye. Aqueous flare was apparent and with pigment deposition on the anterior lens capsule. Intraocular pressure (tonometry) [Tono-pen Vet; Reichert] readings were recorded (12mmHg for the right eye and 13mmHg for the left eye). Gonioscopy revealed infiltration of the ventral and medial iridocorneal angle by an irregular, red and white, soft tissue mass. Ultrasonographical examination of the left globe confirmed thickening of a large portion of the ventral uveal tract (figure 2).

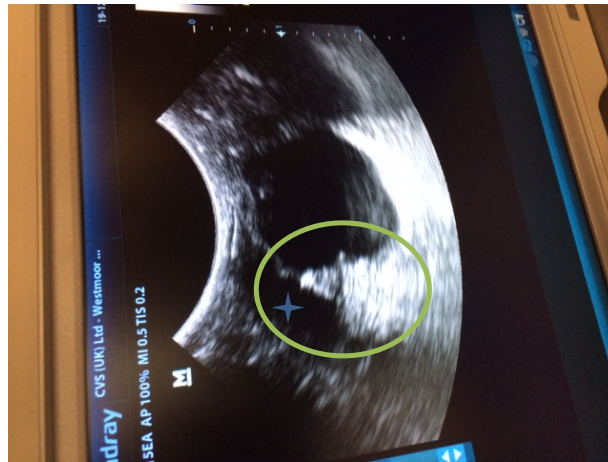


Figure 2 – Left eye ultrasonography. Thickened ventral ciliary body and iris (within marked area).

(anterior chamber marked with a blue 4-point star)

Aqueous humour was collected and submitted for cytological examination (figures 3 and 4).

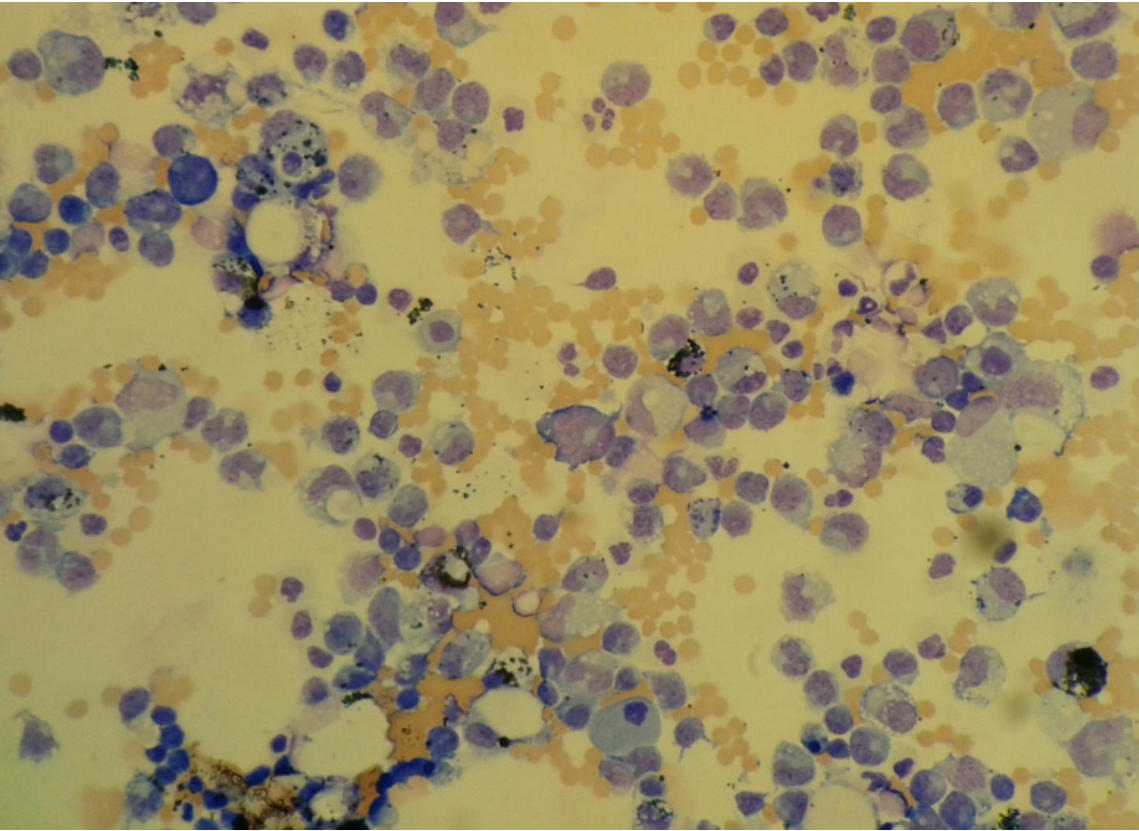


Figure 3 - Cytocentrifuge preparation of aqueous humour from a dog. Wright Giemsa, x20 objective.

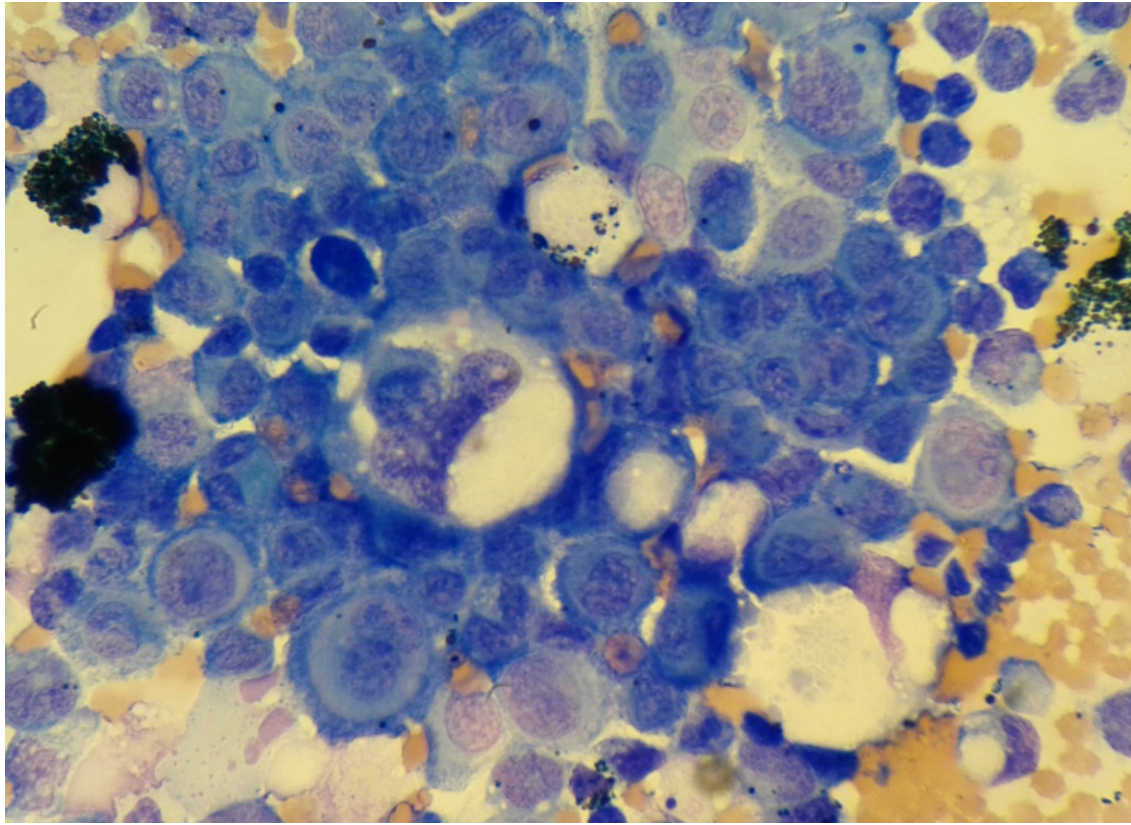


Figure 4 – Cytocentrifuge preparation of aqueous humour from a dog. Wright Giemsa, x100 objective.

Questions:

1. What is your cytological interpretation (neoplastic, inflammatory or mixed process)?
2. What intraocular neoplasms are most commonly found in dogs?
3. How can primary and metastatic intraocular neoplasms be differentiated?